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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/567,900	02/10/2006	Hidetaka Kojima	3273-0219PUS1	2123
2292	7590	08/17/2007	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				LAO, MARIALOUISA
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1621				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/17/2007		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailto:mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/567,900	KOJIMA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	M. Louisa Lao	1621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 01/13/2005; 07/13/2006. 2/16/06 ; 3/23/07
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The IDS filed 3/23/07 is acknowledged.
2. The priority documents showing that the present application is national phase 371 application based on PCT/JP2005/23268 which claims priority to JP2004-377223, with a certified copy submitted from the IB has been acknowledged in the BibSheet of the Office Action mailed 4/2/07.
3. The new claim 11 is acknowledged.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, see REMARKS, filed 7/11/07, with respect to issues under 35USC 112, 2nd para. have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 4, 6 and 8, has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. **The rejection of claims 1-7 is maintained** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miura et al. (EP0687662, EP'662), and further in view of Ditzel et al. (US5939585, US'585).

7. The instant claims are drawn to a method for producing acetic acid, comprising, *inter alia*, continuously reacting methanol with carbon monoxide in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, an iodide salt, methyl iodide, methyl acetate, and water; with the following method characteristics, which are, *inter alia*, a production rate of 11 mol/L.hr or more; the acetaldehyde content kept to 500 ppm or less, carbon monoxide partial pressure of 1.05 MPa or more, methyl acetate of reaction mixture of 2 percent by weight or more, production rate of acetaldehyde to production rate of acetic acid at 1/1500 or less, hydrogen partial pressure, *inter alia*, at 100kPa or less, water content of the reaction mixture of 3% by weight or less.

8. EP'662 recites in page 20 claims 1-2, a process of producing a high purity acetic acid, comprising continuously reacting methanol with carbon monoxide in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, an iodide salt, and methyl iodide, wherein the reaction is carried out while maintaining

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an acetaldehyde concentration in the reaction liquid at 400 ppm or lower. In lines 37-39, EP`662 states that the water content is preferably 1 to 5 weight %. In lines 45-46, EP`662 states the partial pressure of carbon monoxide is preferably 4 to 5 atm.

9. EP`662 is silent on the partial pressure of hydrogen, the water content and methyl acetate content of the reaction mixture and the production rate of acetic acid.

10. US`585 is relied upon to show in column 28 lines 18-29 and lines 41-43 for a process for the production of a carboxylic acid having (n+1) carbon atoms by the carbonylation of an alkyl alcohol with carbon monoxide in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, a promoter, an alkyl halide, and from 0.1% up through 7.0% by weight of water; wherein the partial pressure of the carbon monoxide is from 1 to less than 5 bar. In column 2 lines 53-59, US`585 states that it is preferred that the level of ester concentration is inversely proportional to the level of water in a process for preparation of acetic acid, where for example, at a water concentration of 5.7% by weight, the methyl acetate concentration is preferably greater than 1.2% by weight. In Example 21 column 19 line 66, US`585 states that the production rate is 10.70 mol/L.hr. while in column 4, lines 20-35, US`585 discusses the partial pressure ratio of carbon monoxide to hydrogen, where it is set at 10:1. US`585 discloses in column 4 lines 34-58 that when the partial pressure of carbon monoxide is relatively low, like 5 bar and with low water levels, less than 14% and high ester concentrations enables the catalyst system to render the carbonylation reaction to proceed at a faster rate.

11. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to reconcile the use of the teachings of partial pressure of hydrogen, the water level and the methyl acetate level of the reaction mixture of US`585 in the method of

EP'662 since the process of US'585 is a carbonylation process for the production of a carboxylic acid entailing the use of carbon monoxide and an alkyl alcohol, in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, promoter and alkyl halide; whereby similarly, EP'662 is drawn to a carbonylation process of acetic acid, which includes the reaction of carbon monoxide with methanol in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, an iodide salt, and methyl iodide. The carbonylation process of US'585 is equivalent to EP'662, and similarly, acetic acid is a typical carboxylic acid effectuated from the reaction of carbon monoxide with methanol, where the latter is a typical alkyl alcohol and the production rate in US'585 would have been equivalent to that achieved for EP'662; since additionally, EP'662 also solved the problem of 400ppm less carbonyl impurities, like acetaldehyde.

12. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of US'585 in EP'662, since US'585 has shown the advantage of relatively low partial pressure of carbon monoxide (i.e. with 10:1 to the partial pressure of hydrogen), like 5 bar or less with low levels of water like 3% or less, high concentrations of methyl acetate, like 3% or more to make a catalyst system (rhodium with alkyl iodide) result to a faster and more efficacious carbonylation process for the formation of acetic acid; whereby the artisan in adapting optimal methods and parameters that have been found to be effective in his art, would then expect a reasonable degree of success.

13. New claim 11 is rejected on the basis that this limitation has already been recited and rejected in claim 1, to which it depends.

14. Thus, the teachings of EP'662 and US'585 fairly suggests that the instant claims, as recited are *prima facie* obvious.

15. The rejection of claims 8-10 is maintained under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over unpatentable over Miura et al. (EP0687662, EP`662), and further in view of Cheung et al. (US7005541, US`541).

16. The instant claims are drawn to a method for producing acetic acid, comprising, *inter alia*, continuously reacting methanol with carbon monoxide in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, an iodide salt, methyl iodide, methyl acetate, and water; with the following method characteristics, which are, *inter alia*, a production rate of 11 mol/L.hr or more; the acetaldehyde content kept to 500 ppm or less, carbon monoxide partial pressure of 1.05 MPa or more, methyl acetate of reaction mixture of 2 percent by weight or more, production rate of acetaldehyde to production rate of acetic acid at 1/1500 or less, hydrogen partial pressure at 100kPa or less, water content of the reaction mixture of 3% by weight or less; and further comprising a purification process. The said purification step comprises the separation of the target acetic acid compound from the reaction by-products, treating the acetic acid with a silver- or mercury-exchanged *[sic]* resin, as well as the recovery and recycling of catalyst system and reactants reusable to augment virgin materials.

17. EP`662 recites in page 20 claims 1-2, a process of producing a high purity acetic acid, comprising continuously reacting methanol with carbon monoxide in the presence of a rhodium catalyst, an iodide salt, and methyl iodide, wherein the reaction is carried out while maintaining an acetaldehyde concentration in the reaction liquid at 400 ppm or lower. In lines 37-39, EP`662 states that the water content is preferably 1 to 5 weight %. EP`662, in lines 45-46 page 4, states the partial pressure of carbon monoxide is preferably 4 to 5 atm. In lines 53-57 page 3, EP`662 discusses that the resulting reaction liquid of methanol with carbon monoxide in the presence of

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a rhodium catalyst, an iodide salt and methyl iodide is *separated* from the low volatile phase containing the rhodium catalyst, *distilling* the volatile phase to obtain a product mixture containing acetic acid and the overhead containing methyl acetate and methyl iodide, and *recirculating* said overhead into the reactor, wherein the overhead contains acetaldehyde and iodide. In page 2 lines 49-51, EP`662 discusses that the *ion-exchange resin* for treating the acetic acid is the partially converted *silver* form of a macro-reticulated strong acid cation exchange resin.

18. EP`662 is silent on the components separated from acetic acid during the purification process.

19. US`541 in column 6 lines 1- 67 continuing to columns 7-8 lines 1 68 is relied upon to show that in the carbonylation reaction of acetic acid, the reaction mixture of methanol and carbon monoxide are continuously fed to a reactor in which desired partial pressure of carbon monoxide is maintained, the accumulation and level of impurities or PRC's (permanganate reducing components, like acetaldehyde) are kept to a minimum; whereby the reaction mixture is separated into product acetic acid and lighter components of reaction mixture, the latter containing mostly acetic acid and catalyst may be recycled back to the reactor. Vapors from the flasher are fed to a splitter, where overhead vapors are condensed and separated into light aqueous phase and a heavy organic phase. The light aqueous phase contains water, acetic acid, methanol, methyl iodide and methyl acetate and some PRC's. The heavy organic phase contains mainly methyl iodide and methyl acetate, which may be recycled as is or after further processing. The light aqueous phase is typically used as reflux and a portion recycled back to the reaction section, where typically a first distillation column serves to separate the fraction of a lighter

overhead comprising acetaldehyde, methyl iodide and methyl acetate from the heavier fraction comprising acetic acid and water which is recycled to the purification section. In lines 41-68 column 7, US'541 delineates the steps and components thereto, comprising *volatile and low-volatile components separated by at least two distillation steps, the volatile component comprising acetic acid, water, methyl acetate and methyl iodide, and the low-volatile component comprising the catalyst system and the PRC's (carbonyl impurities)* by step-wise illustration of the figure therein inclusive of the *distillation columns* and reference to *further processing steps*.

20. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the process steps of US'541 in EP'662 since the carbonylation process of US'541 has the equivalent components of acetic acid, water, methyl acetate and methyl iodide, and catalyst system, inclusive of undesirable PRC's and other impurities.

21. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since the carbonylation of US'541 for acetic acid shows the components are separated efficaciously with an increased STY (space time yield) with impurities kept to the minimum, which is an equivalent carbonylation process of EP'662 for the production of acetic acid and the artisan in optimizing his processes within the normal routine of adapting processes that work effectively, would expect a reasonable degree of success.

22. The combination of the teachings of EP'662 and US'541 are fairly suggestive of the *prima facie* obviousness of the instant claims, as recited.

Response to Arguments

23. Applicant's arguments filed 7/11/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants focus on both the rejections of claims 1-7 and 8-10 is that the instant

claims purport to an “adjustment of carbon monoxide partial pressure and a methyl acetate concentration to thereby restrain the production of acetaldehyde”. Applicants contend that said adjustment effectuates to an improved acetic acid production, while restraining the production of a detrimental by-product, acetaldehyde. However, Applicants’ arguments do not mirror the recitation of the claims, as amended; i.e. the claims are deficient in the recitation of said adjustment. Further, the instant claims are clear in the recitation that the carbon monoxide partial pressure and a methyl acetate concentration are constant during the reaction; as furthered typified and supported in the instant specification, under Examples pages 34 ff. The combined teachings of the cited prior art references, thus, *in toto*, fairly suggest the *prima facie* obviousness of the instant claims.

24. Further, in response to Applicants’ argument that there is no teaching or suggestion in the cited prior art references that the content of claims 1-7 and claims 8-10, and the significant effect is not predictable therefrom, the KSR court decision forecloses the argument that a specific teaching, suggestion or motivation is required to support a finding of obviousness. (See the recent Board decision, *Ex parte Smith*, --USPQ2d--, Bd. Pat. App. & Interf. June 24, 2007) (citing KSR, 82 USPQ2d at 1396).

25. There are no allowable claims.

26. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MLouisa Lao whose telephone number is 571-272-9930. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays to Thursdays from 8:00am to 8:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yvonne Eyler can be reached on 571-272-0871. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

mll08082007
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